

Thrombin-Antithrombin Plasmin- α_2 -Plasmin Inhibitor

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Significance of Plasma Thrombin-Antithrombin and Plasmin- α_2 -Plasmin Inhibitor Complexes
in Diabetic Patients

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- Abstract -

Background: Abnormality of coagulation and fibrinolytic system is known as a predisposing factor of vascular complication in diabetes. Although the pathogenesis is not well known, non-enzymatic glycation reaction and the increase in production of free radicals due to an increased oxidative stress may be linked to the hypercoagulability and hypofibrinolytic activity. As indices of abnormality in coagulation and fibrinolysis in peripheral blood, plasma thrombin-antithrombin complex (TAT) and plasmin- α_2 -plasmin inhibitor complex (PIC) were measured. The purpose of this study was to clarify whether hypercoagulability exists in diabetic patients with or without vascular complication.

Methods: In our study, we measured plasma thrombin-antithrombin complex (TAT) and plasmin- α_2 -plasmin inhibitor complex (PIC) in 101 diabetic subjects and 20 controls. Comparing TAT and PIC levels in diabetic microvascular complication group, diabetic macrovascular complication group and controls, we examined correlation between risk factors associated with diabetic vascular complication.

Results: 1. The group with diabetic vascular complication was older than group without complication. There was no significant difference in BMI, blood pressure,

HbA_{1c}, blood sugar level, insulin, C-peptide, serum creatinine, total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL-cholesterol, Lp(a) between two groups. The group with diabetic microvascular complication had longer duration of diabetes.

2. Concentration of TAT and PIC were 2.8 ± 1.2 ng/mL, 240.4 ± 69.7 ng/mL in controls and 9.5 ± 22.6 ng/mL, 472.2 ± 258.7 ng/mL in diabetic patients, respectively. TAT and PIC were significantly higher in diabetic patients than in control ($p < 0.001$). But TAT/PIC ratio was no significant difference between two groups.

3. In diabetic patients, concentration of TAT and PIC and fibrinogen were respectively 4.1 ± 2.4 ng/mL, 362.2 ± 272.0 ng/mL, 322.7 ± 102.4 mg/dL in group without vascular complication and 5.3 ± 4.1 ng/mL, 529.5 ± 258.7 ng/mL, 374.9 ± 106.2 mg/dL in group with microvascular complication, which group had increase in PIC and Fibrinogen but no significance after correction of age. Concentration of TAT and PIC and Fibrinogen were 6.0 ± 4.9 ng/mL, 507.4 ± 321.6 ng/mL, 427.1 ± 194.7 mg/dL in macrovascular complication, and 10.4 ± 6.7 ng/mL, 484.8 ± 269.7 ng/mL, 388.4 ± 132.4 mg/dL in combined vascular complication which group showed increase of TAT but also had no significant increase after correction of age.

4. In diabetic microvascular complication patients, group of high HbA_{1c} ($>8\%$) ($p=0.049$) had significant high PIC concentration. In diabetic macrovascular complication patients, group of high HbA_{1c} ($>8\%$) ($p=0.042$) had significant high total cholesterol concentration.

5. In all diabetic patients, PIC was positively correlated with fibrinogen and HbA_{1c} and negatively correlated BMI ($r=0.47$, 0.31 , -0.25). Only in diabetic patients without angiopathy, TAT was positively correlated with HbA_{1c} ($r=0.67$).

Conclusion: In this study, plasma TAT and PIC concentration significantly increased in diabetic patients compared with controls, and PIC was increased in group with microvascular complication, TAT were increased in group with combined micro-macrovascular complication. However, there was no significance relationship existed when correctinf for age. PIC was correlated with HbA_{1c}. TAT was correlated with HbA_{1c} only in the group without angiopathy. Abnormality of coagulation and fibrinolysis were combined in diabetes, plasma TAT and PIC can be used as an index of vascular complication. Also we found the correlation with the degree of the blood glucose control. Therefore we need follow up study for the possibility of prevention of vascular complication after controlling the blood glucose to age-matched patients (J Kor Diabetes Asso 25:354 ~ 363, 2001).

Key Words: Diabetes mellitus, Thrombin-antithrombin III, Plasmin- 2 plasmin inhibitor complexes, Fibrinogen

24

30 mg/day

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thrombin-antithrombin III
complex (TAT) plasmin-
2-plasmin inhibitor complex
(PIC)

C-peptide, PT, aPTT,
, HDL - , Lp (a), fibrinogen, protein C,
thrombin-antithrombin III complex (TAT) plasmin-
2-plasmin inhibitor complex (PIC)

Hitach

chosterol oxidase enzymatic method ,
glycerol oxidase enzymatic method , HDL -
dextran sulfate-MgCl₂ precipitation
method . Lp (a) Immuno Immun-
ozym Lp (a) kit (IMMUNO GMBH, Heidelberg,
Swiss) , fibrinogen fibrinogen
reagent (Diagnostica Stago, Asnieres, France)

Clauss , protein C activity stachrome
protein C (Diagnostra Stago, France)
synthetic chromogenic substrate method .
thrombin-antithrombin III complex (TAT) plasmin
- 2-plasmin inhibitor complex (PIC)
Enzygonost-TAT kit, Enzygonost-PIC kit (Behring -
werke, Marburg, Germany) ELISA

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C-peptide, PT, aPTT, ,
, HDL - , Lp(a), fibrinogen, protein
C, thrombin-antithrombin III complex (TAT) plasmin
- 2-plasmin inhibitor complex (PIC)

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2.

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SPSS for windows (SPSS
Inc, Chicago, IL, USA)

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Table 1. Characteristics of Diabetic Patients According to Vascular Complications

Variables	angiopathy absent	microangiopathy	macroangiopathy	combined	All Diabetes
Number	16	56	9	20	101
Age (year)	49.9±16.6	58.9±13.6	62.4±13.0	68.8± 6.8*	57.9±14.1
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.1±3.4	22.4±3.4	24.1±1.8	24.5±3.5	23.2±3.4
DM duration (year)	3.9±5.4	13.0±10.1*	8.4±7.2	10.7±6.3	10.7±9.1
HbA _{1c} (%)	10.1±3.6	9.6±3.4	8.5±1.6	8.1±1.7	9.3±3.1
Fasting glucose (mg/dL)	222.9±76.6	203.3±87.5	160.8±57.6	184.2±57.3	198.8±79.1
Fasting insulin (μU/mL)	14.0±7.6	14.9±22.3	11.5±4.9	19.2±9.7	15.4±17.2
Fasting C-peptide (ng/mL)	2.9±1.3	2.1±1.0	2.5±1.0	3.1±2.4	2.5±1.5
Systolic BP (mmHg)	125.3±25.6	135.9±24.2	120.0±15.0	138.0±30.0	133.3±25.4
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	81.3±16.8	81.5±14.6	74.4±13.3	88.0±17.0	82.1±15.5
Serum Cr (mg/dL)	0.9±0.1	1.3±1.5	0.8±0.2	1.5±1.0	1.2±1.2
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	209.4±74.7	191.3±43.3	199.0±32.6	171.8±47.4	191.0±50.2
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	154.8±80.1	156.8±94.9	151.4±34.7	138.9±82.1	152.6±85.5
HDL -cholesterol (mg/dL)	43.8±13.1	40.4±12.9	37.6±7.5	39.1±13.0	40.3±12.5
Lp (a) (mg/dL)	30.7±19.0	23.8±22.0	21.0±10.6	46±62.0	28.6±32.8

Values are mean ± SD.

*: p<0.05 vs angiopathy absent

†: p<0.05 vs microangiopathy

aPTT: activated partial thromboplastin time

PT: prothrombin time

combined: microangiopathy + macroangiopathy

Student's independent t-test

ANOVA test

Pearson linear correlation

p<0.05

HbA_{1c},

, HDL -

C-peptide,

, Lp (a)

Table

1

2. thrombin-antithrombin III complex (TAT) plasmin- 2-plasmin inhibitor complex (PIC)

20

101

85 ,

TAT PIC 2.8±1.2

ng/mL, 240.4±69.7 ng/mL ,

9.5±22.6 ng/mL, 472.2±258.7 ng/mL . TAT

PIC

가

(p<0.001), TAT/PIC ratio

16 , 57.9±14.1 , 49.9

±16.6

가

23.2±3.4 kg/m², 24.1±3.4 kg/m²

Table 2. Comparisons of Plasma TAT and PIC Levels Between Control and Diabetic Patient Group

	Control group	Diabetic patient group	p
TAT (ng/mL)	2.8±1.2	9.5±22.6	<0.001
PIC (ng/mL)	240.4±69.7	472.2±258.7	<0.001
TAT/PIC×10 ³	12.3±4.4	24.9±73.5	0.09

*: Values are mean±SD.

Table 3. Hemostatic Markers in Diabetic Patients According to Vascular Complications

Variables	angiopathy absent	microangiopathy	macroangiopathy	combined	All Diabetes
TAT (ng/mL)	4.1±2.4	5.3±4.1	6.0±4.9	10.4±6.7*†	6.2±5.0
PIC (ng/mL)	362.2±272.0	529.5±258.7*	507.4±321.6	484.8±269.7	492.4±270.4
aPTT (sec)	37.4±3.0	36.3±5.4	36.1±5.0	35.4±4.4	36.3±4.8
PT (sec)	12.8±0.7	12.9±0.8	13.0±1.0	13.3±0.8	13.0±0.8
Fibrinogen (mg/dL)	322.7±102.4	374.9±106.2*	427.1±194.7	388.4±132.4	373.6±121.0
Protein-C (%)	116.0±23.0	99.4±25.5	106.9±21.7	102.3± 31.2	103.4±26.0

Values are mean±SD.

*: p<0.05 vs angiopathy absent

†: p<0.05 vs microangiopathy

가 (p=0.09) (Table 2). (p=0.049), HbA_{1c} (>8%)가
:
TAT PIC, fibrinogen (Table 4).
4.1±2.4 ng/mL, 362.2±272.0 ng/mL,
322.7±102.4 mg/dL ,
5.3±4.1 ng/mL, 529.5±258.7 ng/mL, 374.9±106.2
mg/dL PIC fibrinogen 가 ,
6.0±4.9 ng/mL, 507.4±
321.6 ng/mL, 427.1±194.7 mg/dL .
10.4±6.7ng/mL, 484.8±269.7
ng/mL, 388.4±132.4 mg/dL TAT 가
(Table 3).
:
(>8%)가 PIC 가 HbA_{1c} , BMI
(r=0.47, 0.31, -0.25),
TAT HbA_{1c}
(r=0.67) (Table 5).

Table 4. Comparisons of Plasma TAT and PIC and Fibrinogen Levels According to HbA_{1c} Level in Diabetic Patients

Variables		angiopathy absent	microangiopathy	macroangiopathy	combined	All Diabetes
TAT (ng/mL)						
HbA _{1c}	8	3.3±2.9	12.1±38.2	22.0±31.2	18.6±17.5	13.3±31.0
	> 8	7.8±9.5*	5.3±4.6	5.9±6.4	5.6±2.5	5.8±5.8
PIC (ng/mL)						
HbA _{1c}	8	386.9±350.6	464.5±181.9	267.3±111.3	514.1±306.2	431.8±219.8
	> 8	304.0±187.8	613.0±310.4*	592.4±374.	367.9±16.1	527.4±308.4
Fibrinogen (mg/dL)						
HbA _{1c}	8	355.3±144.1	372.3±92.0	438.3±195.7	399.3±146.0	365.6±111.0
	> 8	271.3±45.0	388.6±113.7	420.4±216.9	350.5±132.2	370.1±126.5
T.cholesterol (mg/dL)						
HbA _{1c}	8	190.8±25.3	196.8±41.6	184.3±7.5	159.0±41.0	195.0±46.2
	> 8	221.2±98.6	186.7±45.3	214.8±36.4*	223.0±55.2	202.2±61.4

Values are mean±SD.

*: p<0.05 vs HbA_{1c} 8

Table 5. Correlation Coefficients(r) Among TAT and PIC and Other Hemostatic and Clinical Markers in Diabetic Patients

test	TAT	PIC	Fibrinogen	Protein-C	Lp(a)	Age	DM Hx.	BMI	HbA _{1c}	C-pep	T.chol	TG
TAT		0.05	-0.08	0.18	-0.0	0.13	-0.07	0.06	-0.02	-0.01	0.06	0.00
PIC	0.05		0.47 [†]	0.20	-0.02	0.28 [†]	0.22*	-0.25*	0.31 [†]	-0.07	-0.19*	-0.24*
Fibrinogen	-0.08	0.47 [†]		-0.26*	0.20	0.25*	0.13	-0.09	0.09	0.04	-0.15	0.05
Protein-C	0.18	-0.20	-0.26*		0.20	-0.43 [†]	-0.36 [†]	0.29*	0.07	0.14	0.42 [†]	0.43 [†]
Lp(a)	-0.06	-0.02	0.20	-0.02		0.04	0.18	-0.06	-0.05	0.15	0.09	-0.15
Age	0.13	0.28*	0.25*	-0.43 [†]	0.04		0.46*	0.00	-0.30 [†]	0.04	-0.34 [†]	-0.32 [†]
DM Hx.	-0.07	0.22*	0.13	-0.36 [†]	0.18	0.46 [†]		-0.22	-0.29 [†]	-0.14	-0.08	-0.18*
BMI	0.06	-0.25*	-0.09	0.29 [†]	-0.06		-0.22*		-0.14	0.44 [†]	0.12	0.08
HbA _{1c}	-0.02	0.31*	0.09	0.07	-0.05	-0.30 [†]	-0.29 [†]	-0.14		-0.16	0.09	0.03
C-peptide	-0.01	-0.07	0.04	0.14	0.15	0.04	-0.14	0.44 [†]	-0.16		0.17	-0.07
T.chol	0.06	-0.19*	-0.15	0.42 [†]	0.09	-0.34 [†]	-0.08	0.12	0.09	0.17		0.36 [†]
TG	0.00	-0.24*	0.05	0.43 [†]	-0.15	-0.32 [†]	-0.18*	0.08	0.03	-0.07	0.36	

*: correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

†: correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

가
Thrombin-antithrombin III complex (TAT)
thrombin
antithrombin-III가 acyl
thrombin
5,6)
plasmin plasminogen, urokinase-type
plasminogen activator, tissue-type plasminogen acti-
vator 7)
plasminogen 가
tissue-type
plasminogen activator (t-PA)가 N-terminal
glutamic acid plasminogen N-terminal lysine
plasminogen plasmin
8,9) fibrinolysis . plasmin
inhibitor 2-antiplasmin 2-macroglobulin
plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1
type 2가 . PIC plasmin 2-plasmin inhibitor
complex plasmin
2-plasmin inhibitor
plasmin 가
가 12
PIC plasmin
가 . t-PA PAI-1 2-
antiplasmin
t-PA 50 ~ 99%
10). Plasmin collagen, laminin, fibronectin,
elastin, vitronectin, fibrinogen (extra-
cellular matrix)
11)
type IV collagen capillary
basement membrane
12)
가

가 13,14), 가 가
PAI-1 가
가
Cash 14)
(hypercoagulability)
t-PA가
16)
TAT PIC 가
가
PIC 가
TAT 가
Kastumi 17)
(, ,
) /
가
HbA_{1c} (>8%)가
PIC 가
TAT HbA_{1c}
DCCT UKPDS
Isao 18)
thrombin
TAT
가
19,20)
21).

Protein C vitamin K-thrombin-activator inhibitor complex
 thrombomodulin complex C
 C protein S
 V VIII
 plasminogen
 20 thrombin-antithrombin complex (TAT)
 plasmin-2-plasmin inhibitor complex (PIC)

22)

fibrinogen 가 plasmin 가
 , fibrinogen protein-C
 protein-C 23)
 가
 , PIC BMI
 Sakkinen 24) 가
 가
 가

101
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 16
 57.9±14.1 , 49.9±16.6
 가
 23.2±3.4 kg/m², 24.1±3.4 kg/m²
 HbA_{1c},
 C-peptide,
 HDL - , Lp (a) 가

PIC

25),

TAT

2. TAT PIC 2.8±
 1.2 ng/mL, 240.4±69.7 ng/mL ,
 9.5±22.6 ng/mL, 472.2±258.7 ng/mL .
 TAT PIC
 가 (p<0.001), TAT/PIC
 ratio 가 .
 3. TAT PIC,
 fibrinogen 4.1±2.4
 ng/mL, 362.2±272.0 ng/mL, 322.7±102.4 mg/dL
 , 5.3±4.1 ng/mL, 529.5
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 ogen 가 ,
 :
 6.0±4.9 ng/mL, 507.4±321.6 ng/mL, 427.1±194.7
 mg/dL . 10.4±
 6.7 ng/mL, 484.8±269.7 ng/mL, 388.4±132.4 mg/dL
 TAT 가

4. HbA_{1c} (>8%)가

PIC 가 (p=0.049),
HbA_{1c} (>8%)가
가 (p=0.042).
5. PIC fibrinogen HbA_{1c}
, BMI
(r=0.47, 0.31, -0.25),
TAT HbA_{1c}
(r=0.67).
:
TAT PIC
가
가
PIC
HbA_{1c}, BMI
TAT HbA_{1c}.
가
, TAT PIC
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가

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